

Slater Says Save a Third

ON
ALL

Mackinaws Overcoats Sweaters Winter Caps and Trousers

ALL FURNISHINGS
GREATLY REDUCED

HELP US MOVE

Fred Slater Men's Wear ALMA

The Alma Record, \$1 a Yr.

TRY OUR Gentlemen's Service DEPARTMENT

Men's Suits when treated by our
experts are made to look like
new clothes.

SWISHER
Dyeing and Cleaning
121 W. Superior St.

I Wish to Announce to the Public
that I Have Purchased the

Arcada Cafe

business and will conduct an up-to-date
Restaurant and Short Order Counter

Meals and Short Orders
at Popular Prices.

YOURS FOR SERVICE
FRANK MATTERN

Don't Forget The Central Michigan Poultry Show

at the
Studebaker Garage
Alma, Mich.

January 25 to 29

Miner's Cafe

EUROPEAN
STYLE

15c Hot
Plates 15c
AT ALL HOURS

Ice Cream, Ices and
Confectionery

Stevie's Old Stand

WHEELER

Mr. Duncan Kirkey was in Owosso
Thursday and Friday where he at-
tended a convention of stock and hay
buyers.

George Rich is in town visiting his
parents for a few days.

Charles Kipp was in Alma on busi-
ness Thursday.

Mrs. Stevenson was in St. Louis
Thursday.

Mrs. L. D. Allen is visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Kernan, in Ithaca.

Mr. Gunsolas was in Breckenridge
Thursday.

Charles Allen visited his daughter,
Mrs. Dubey, in St. Louis Friday.

Miss Lulu Blackman was in Alma
Wednesday.

The Wells Entertainers appeared
here Wednesday night on the third
number of the lecture course. The
Spanish Students appear March 5th
as the next attraction.

Wm. Bradford was in Saginaw on
business Wednesday.

Miss Millie Noye of Breckenridge
visited her sister, Mrs. Carl Lashaw,
Wednesday night.

Mrs. Ury of Breckenridge has been
visiting her son, Clyde Ury, of this
place.

Mr. Cook was in town Saturday.

Miss Jessie Masham, the local prin-
cipal of schools, returned to her home
in Elm Hall Friday night.

Mr. C. Rudeck of Alma was in town
Friday.

Rex Wood was in Breckenridge on
Monday.

Elwyn Joslyn returned to his home
in Elm Hall after a few weeks' visit
at his sisters', Misses Marie and Anna
Joslyn.

Alice Watson, Ivah Allen and
Gladys Coleman attended church at
Breckenridge Sunday night.

Claude Eastman was in St. Louis
Monday.

Bertha Rich was in Breckenridge
Monday.

John Easlick and wife were in St.
Louis on business Monday.

Mr. Quick lost a large barn and
about six hundred dollars' worth of
stock last week Monday in a disas-
trous fire. As yet the origin of the
fire is unknown.

UNCLE SAM FINDS JOBS FOR JOBLESS

Bureau For Unemployed Open-
ed by Government.

POSTMASTERS ARE AGENTS.

Carrying Out President Wilson's Idea,
the Labor, Immigration and Agricul-
ture Departments Lend Aid—Plan
Tested and Found to Be Practical
and Satisfactory.

Washington.—A national employment
bureau reaching into every section of
the United States has been put in op-
eration by the department of labor,
carrying out the suggestion of Presi-
dent Wilson in the Indianapolis speech
for "a systematic method of helping
the workmen of America."
Preliminary work for the bureau was
completed by Commissioner Caminetti
of the immigration bureau and in-
structions sent to the thousands of
postmasters and rural mail carriers
throughout the country and to nearly
200,000 field agents of the department
of agriculture, who are co-operating
with the labor department to bring the
jobless man and the manless job to-
gether.

All agents of the immigration bureau
also participate in the huge task, Mr.
Caminetti said.

The general plan of the employment
bureau was outlined by Mr. Caminetti
as follows:

Notices are posted in all postoffices
announcing that applications for work
or workers will be received by the post-



COMMISSIONER ANTHONY CAMINETTI.

master, who will be supplied with
forms to be filled out and forwarded to
the labor department agent in charge
of the zone in which the office is lo-
cated. The distribution branch of the im-
migration service handles this part of
the work, and to them also go the re-
ports of the department of agriculture
agents as to sections where help is
needed in harvesting or other work.
Applicants are then to be informed of
the place where they can obtain work
of the kind they seek and at the near-
est point to them, the postal service
acting as the distributing and collec-
tion agency for applications and re-
plies throughout the transactions.

In announcing the readiness of the
system, Commissioner Caminetti said
the plan was not a makeshift growth
but the product of months of labor over
details. Already, he said, it had been
tried out in a small way, and the re-
sults had been most satisfactory. After
the fire at Salem, Mass., last June,
when nearly 4,000 factory operatives
were thrown out of employment, the
labor department succeeded in finding
work for many of them.

'DEAF AND DUMB,' CRIES 'OH!'

Girl Asking Alms and Getting Them
Steps on Electric Buzzer.

Brazil, Ind.—A deaf and dumb girl
who represented herself to be from
Danville, Ill., visited this city recently,
soliciting charity. She carried a well
worn document and several alleged
sworn statements of officials of Dan-
ville that she was deaf and dumb and
worthy of all charity which might be
bestowed. She did well until she stepped
on a doormat at the office of Dr.
Robert Hawkins. The mat was equip-
ped with an electric buzzer. The young
lady was so startled by this buzzer
that she jumped and shouted "Oh!"

Before the police could arrest her she
had taken an interurban car for town
that have no buzzers under the door-
mats.

Pegoud Worth a Whole Corps
Paris.—The French aviator Pegoud's
value to the allies is estimated as
equivalent to one army corps. He flies
eight hours a day and destroys many
German lives and much property. Al-
though he has had several aeroplanes
destroyed, he has not been hurt.

Whale Sunk by Shells.
London.—A whale mistaken for a sub-
marine was riddled with three inch
shells by warships off the Dutch coast.
The whale died.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS TO TALK.

So Says Garner, Who Has Spent Years
Studying Monkey Language.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"There will come
a day," says R. L. Garner, who tutored
Masterlark in the ways of animals,
"when all animal and bird life will be
come articulate. A dream? Cannot
the bee teach us a higher communism
—the quick, effective elimination of
the unit and shirker? Cannot the
birds tell us their secret of flying?
Would we not like to know why the
oriole, the oven bird or castle building
ant are so much better engineers than
we?"

Garner says he thinks the gorilla and
chimpanzee more civilized than man
because they are more monogamous.
He spent twenty five years studying
these animals in the Congo and after
a vacation will return there. It is
from the gorillas and chimpanzees, he
says, that "will come the first twin
cables from which scientists will hang
a bridge on which man and his lesser
brothers of the world will meet in
oracular converse."

OLD HOTEL FOR HOMELESS.

St. Caroline's Court Once Was Social
Favorite in Chicago.

Chicago.—St. Caroline's Court hotel
which forty years ago was the center
of many of Chicago's social functions
will become a shelter for unemployed
and homeless men.

The famous hostelry is richly de-
corated in marble tiling and art work
imported from France. Marble stair
cases, a rotunda with art glass win-
dows, inlaid wood and art work in the
ballroom still remain to recall the old
time splendors of the structure.

The use of the hotel has been grant-
ed to the Christian Industrial league
which plans to provide free lodging to
as many men as safely can be accom-
modated. Mattresses and blankets will
be provided for 800. Shower baths
also will be installed. Coffee and rolls
will be given the men every morning
without charge.

The hotel will be maintained by
funds given by charities.

TEXAS GOVERNOR NOT A POLITICIAN

Farmer-Banker Ferguson Prom-
ises a New Regime.

Austin, Tex.—James E. Ferguson of
Temple, banker and farmer, inaugu-
rated governor on Jan. 19, is the first man
to go direct from active business life
into the office of chief executive of
Texas. All of his predecessors had pre-
viously held political office of some
kind.

Governor Ferguson issued a state-
ment in which he said he hoped to see
more miles of railroad built in Texas
in 1915 than in any previous year; the
number of silos increased at least ten
fold; more permanent highways built;
a new record in the matter of immigra-
tion to the state; more hogs and cattle
raised than ever before and a greatly
increased yield of corn and other grain.
There was not a hint of politics any-
where in the message.

Those intimately acquainted with the
governor say his administration will be
free from that species of politics which
stirs up class antagonism; there will be
no pitting of the farmers against the
corporations. Having been a farmer all
his life and a banker for many years
he wants these two interests to be
friendly and co-operative. In his foreign
days he was a railroad laborer, and he
helped to build many miles of track.

During his campaign for governor he
promised that he would not permit
any liquor legislation, either pro or con
on that subject if he could prevent it.
Since the election the higher courts
have nullified the liquor laws in some
essential particulars, and it is known
that bills will be introduced dealing
with the provisions thus voided, and
the prohibitionists claim a working ma-
jority in both houses.

Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby of
Beaumont, like Mr. Ferguson, never
held public office and belongs to the
conservative business element. He is
owner and editor of the Beaumont En-
terprise.

SCIENTIST WHIPS POLECAT.

Then University Gives Professor Two
Weeks' Leave.

Berkeley, Cal.—T. C. Hine, professor
of the chemistry department of the
University of California, fought a hard
battle with a polecat in the library of
the university recently.

Victory perched on the crown of the
savant after he had bombarded his
antagonist with some of the choice vo-
cables of the university library's mod-
ern literature and followed up his
strategical move by tossing a hat box
over the invader.

A quantity of chloroform poured
through a tiny hole in the box stopped
the polecat's activities.

The professor has been given a two
weeks' leave of absence.

Objected to English Language.

Brussels.—German officers dining in
a restaurant showed displeasure when
two men near them conversed in Eng-
lish, and finally one officer announced
the strangers would oblige if they
wouldn't talk in English, as it annoyed
him. One of the English speaking men
handed the German his card. It bore
the name of Brand Whitlock, minister
of the United States in Belgium. The
German saluted and apologized.

MILLIONS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE OF ITALY

No Other Land Can Show
Record of Disaster Com-
parable With Country In
Southern Europe.

In Messina Catastrophe at
Least 76,000 Lost Lives.
Tidal Waves Frequently
Add to Terror.

THE exact toll of the dead and
injured in the great earthquake
that has swept over central and
southern Italy likely never will
be known. Towns with thousands of
inhabitants have been overthrown. In
the larger cities, where the loss of life
so far as is known, was comparatively
small, the terror of the populace form-
ed one of the greatest barriers to any-
thing like concerted relief measures.

Men, women and children, dishe-
veled and wan from fear and lack of
sleep, filled the streets and piazzas.
Some seemed crazed and cowered on
the pavements or ran aimlessly back
into buildings. Cries of "Terremoto!
Terremoto!" (earthquake acted like
magic in the crowds, and the chari-
teers were helpless to restrain the dis-
order.

Some other section of the earth's sur-
face, such as Japan, Peru or the islands
of the South Pacific, may have suffered

Italy, where many hundreds of lives
were lost.

In the year 1137 the city of Catania,
in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna,
felt the hand of destruction that since
has smitten her again and again. The
entire town was laid in ruins, and it
was estimated that 15,000 persons were
buried beneath the wreckage of their
homes.

This time there was only an interval
of fifty years before the next blow.
This time it fell upon Calabria, where
more lives to the square mile have
been sacrificed to the earthquake god
than any other region even of Italy.

Most of the loss of life on this occa-
sion was due to a tidal wave from the
Adriatic, which overwhelmed one of
the city beneath it, drowning nearly
20,000 people.

On Dec. 5, 1456, just as the people
of Naples were stirring abroad in the
morning, the ground beneath their feet
was suddenly shaken like the waves

Aquila was laid waste by earthquake
and fire, and 5,000 lives were lost, more
than half the estimated population of
the town.

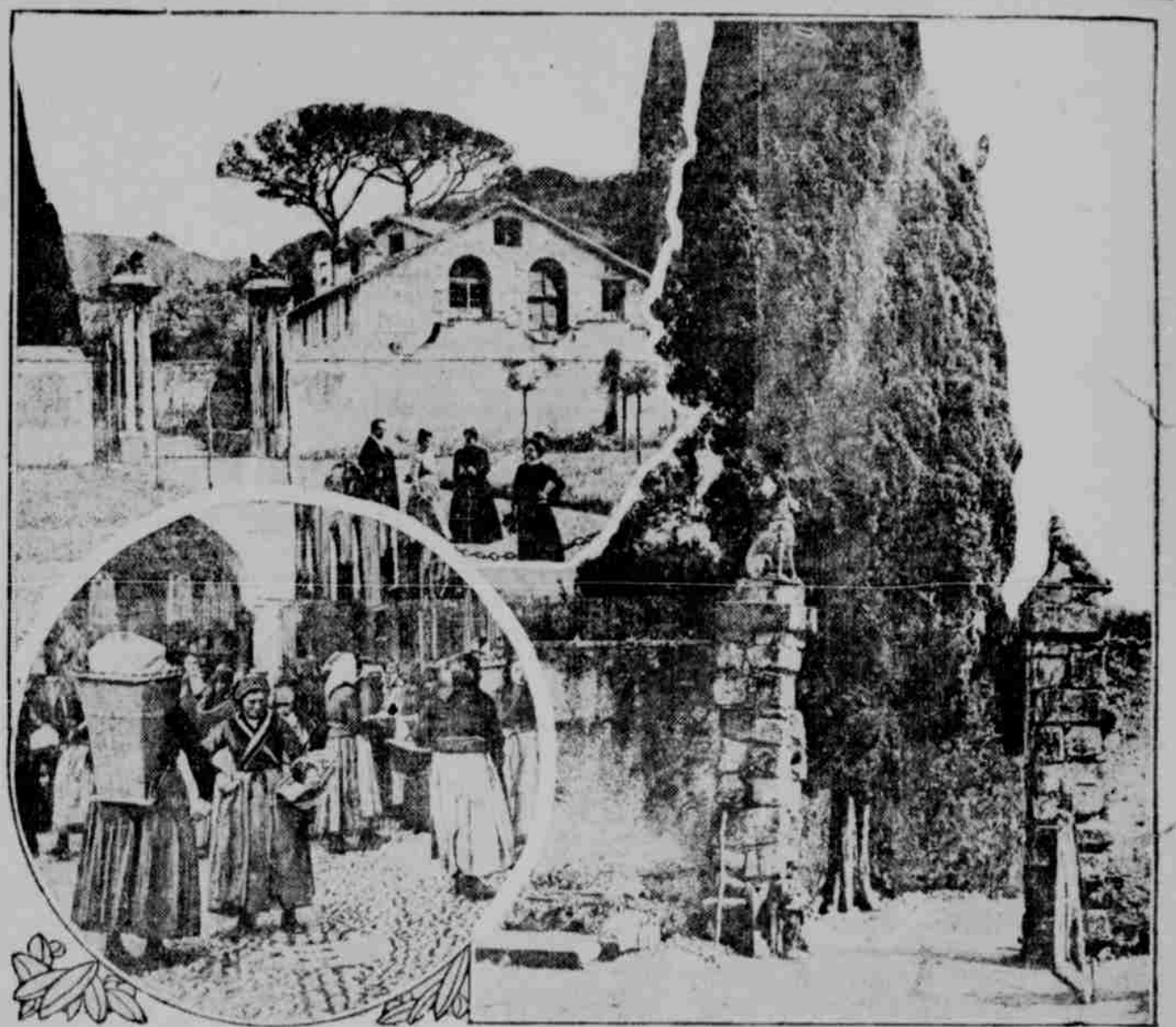
In close succession after the destruc-
tion of Aquila came the earthquake of
the Abruzzi on the 3d of November,
1706, with the toll of 15,000 lives; the
almost complete ruin of Palermo, at a
cost of 6,000 killed, on the 1st of Sep-
tember, 1726, and another visitation
upon Naples in 1732, when 2,000 were
swallowed up in the ruins.

Then for fifty years Italy had peace,
but in 1783 Messina was visited by ruin
almost as complete as found her more
than 100 years later, and many thou-
sands were found dead.

This particular earthquake has spe-
cial interest because it was one of the
first great historic earthquakes to be
the subject of careful scientific inves-
tigation and study. Up to this time, it
is estimated, more than 2,000,000 Ital-
ians had met death as a result of earth-
quakes, but the science of earthquakes
and the question of avoiding their de-
structive effects had advanced to a
practical extent and purposes, not one
step from the days of Aristotle.

Scientific Men Busy.

The ruined city of Messina, however,
was visited soon after the quake in
1783 by a commission appointed by the
king of Naples. Careful observations
and measurements were made of the
fissures, and topographical changes
made by the quake were noted. Valuable
data regarding the nature, time and
attending phenomenon of the entire oc-
currence were carefully noted down
and preserved. Several other noted
scientific men of the day visited the
region and made notes, from which



VIEWS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE.

Upper Left, Scene in Frascati; Lower Left, Market Day in Avezzano; Right, Gateway to Frascati.

more than Italy from volcanoes and
earthquakes, but no other land whose
history is as well known ever saw a
period of time can show a record of
disaster at all comparable with that
of the peninsula and the adjoining is-
land of Sicily.

Lying, as it does, within one of the
two great earthquake zones of the
earth, Italy's money surface attracted
the attention of the Greek philoso-
phers as far back as 400 B. C. Ari-
stotle made a careful study of Italian
earthquake phenomena, and reached
the conclusion that their number and
violence were due to the unusual num-
ber and size of the earth caverns in
southern Italy, within which, he
thought, air disturbances attained such
magnitude as to burst through the
earth's crust and throw the entire re-
gion temporarily out of balance.

The earliest reporter of an earth-
quake in Italy was Lucilius the Epi-
curean, who lived from 95 to 55 B. C.
His account of the quake, however,
concerns itself entirely with the dis-
turbance and its effect upon his own
mental equilibrium and utterly omits
such details as the number of dead and
injured and the property damage.

The first serious earthquake in Italy
in the Christian era occurred in the
neighborhood of Vesuvius in the year
62. The Temple of Jupiter at Pompeii
was thrown down, and considerable
loss of life and property occurred. This
earthquake was the subject of a care-
ful investigation by Pliny the Elder.

Great Eruption of Vesuvius.

In A. D. 79, however, occurred the
great eruption of Vesuvius, which was
accompanied by violent earthquake
shocks extending over the whole south-
ern end of the peninsula. There was
a great loss of life, among the killed
being Pliny the Elder himself, and the
cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum
were buried beneath the ashes of the
eruption.

The peninsula was comparatively
quiet after this disaster until 543, when
a great earthquake shock was felt from
Sicily to the Alps and caused many
people to believe that the end of the
world was at hand. Another period of
300 years, and then, in 801, occurred
an earthquake felt also in France and
southern Germany, but most severe in

of the sea," the chronicler says, the
buildings fell, and after another shock
the sea rose into the streets, submerg-
ing half the city, so that 40,000 persons
perished there.

The people of Naples took no warn-
ing, however, and their city was re-
built again when, on the 30th of July,
1624, the catastrophe was repeated on
a still larger scale. The entire coun-
tryside was laid waste, no less than
thirty towns and villages being wiped
out of existence, and at least 70,000
died, paid the cost. This, incidentally,
is a record of slaughter matched only
once in Italy's history—by the terrible
day of Messina and Calabria, in 1783,
when 76,000 met their deaths.

Calabria Smitten Again.

Twelve years later, on March 27,
1628, Calabria was smitten again. On
this occasion the disaster was so wide-
spread that not a single historian, so
far as known, makes any real attempt
to estimate the loss of life, but it is
known to have run up in the thou-
sands.

Not in Italy proper, but across the
Adriatic in the ancient Italian and now
Dalmatian city of Ragusa, the next
big blow fell on April 6, 1667, laying
the city flat and taking 5,000 lives.

The seventeenth century was a mem-
orable one for Italy, as far as earth-
quakes go, for only five years after the
destruction of Ragusa Rimini met
the same fate in an earthquake that
ranged also nearly the whole length
of the peninsula, but concentrated its
 fury on that city, where 1,500 were
killed.

Catania was destroyed for the sec-
ond time in a more terrible disaster
than the first in the latter part of
September, 1693. Of the city and its
18,000 inhabitants, it is recorded
that so much as a trace remained when
the earth had quieted and the sea had
receded from its fury. Nor was this
disaster confined to Catania, for the
whole Sicilian coast felt its weight.
Probably, in the magnitude of destruc-
tion and possibly in the loss of life,
this was the greatest and most terrible
earthquake in the history of the world.
More than fifty towns and villages
were thrown in ruins.

The new century brought no rest nor
peace to Italy, for in 1703, on Feb. 2,
much of the modern knowledge of
earthquakes resulted.

Calabria once more was the scene
of disaster in 1855, when on April 29
practically the entire city of Cosenza
was wiped out. But with the advance
of modern civilization had come safer
building and the spread of precautions,
so that the disaster cost barely a thou-
sand lives and when in another quake
the same year the town of Castiglione
was laid waste the loss of life was
measured in tens instead of thousands.

But all had not been learned of the
earthquake's violence, and fifteen years
later, on the 14th of August, 1871, all
southern Italy was once more over-
turned before the earthquake. In dura-
tion and intensity the shocks surpassed
those of the great earthquake of 1783,
and 15,000 people perished in the ruins
of their homes.

Calabria again on Dec. 16, 1896, was
smitten. Montenuovo this time was
the center of destruction, but all the
countryside was laid waste and 10,000
people killed. It was estimated im-
mediately after this disaster that between
the years 1783 and 1897 the kingdom
of Naples, with a total population of
6,000,000, lost 111,000 or more lives
from earthquakes alone, an average of
1,500 a year.

From 1856 however, until the end of
the nineteenth century the shocks,
though frequent enough to serve as
warnings, as a rule did not result in
great loss of life.

But in 1893, on the 28th day of July,
Casamicciola shared the fate of Cat-
ania and Messina.

Slight shocks from time to time, but
none the less severe enough to cost
Italy some scores of lives, were record-
ed in nearly every year of the last de-
cade of the nineteenth century and the
first decade of the twentieth, until on
the 28th of December, 1908, Sicily and
Calabria received their latest and in
some respects most terrible blow.

This earthquake came almost with-
out warning at 5:30 of a winter morn-
ing, with the result that upward of
76,000 people in Messina and the ad-
joining towns on both sides of the
strait were crushed to death beneath
their falling houses, close upon 100,000
more escaped with terrible injuries,
and more than a million in all were
left homeless.